

OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW: AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1830.

NO. 23.

MISCELLANY.

PRINCE TALLEYRAND.

The following is a short biographical account of the newly appointed ambassador and minister plenipotentiary from the court of Louis Philippe I. to that of William IV:

Charles Maurice Perigord Talleyrand was born at Paris in the year 1754. He is therefore now seventy-six years of age. His family, which is ancient and honorable, was allied to many European courts, and even to that of the ancient Kings of France.

Destined by his family to be a priest of the Romish church, Talleyrand commenced when young, having always one opinion—that the usefulness of the priest should be subordinate to his rank; and that a blockhead, who was a bishop, was a much better man than a philosopher or Christian who was merely a vicar. Talleyrand embraced his profession as he would his mistress; not because he loved it, for he is incapable of love—but because his profession and his mistress suited his convenience. In 1780, when twenty six years of age, he was agent general for the clergy; and in 1782, when only thirty-four years old, he was Bishop of Autun. At this time Talleyrand was a lover of pleasure, and knew as much about religion as he cared about liberty. Blessed or cursed, at that time with fascinating manners, and ready wit, which he has retained to the age of seventy-six, he was a general favorite with the giddy, and the idol of the profane.

When the revolution commenced, Talleyrand turned from courtier to demagogue—was named deputy to the Assembly of States-General by the clergy of his diocese, where he was the most zealous partisan of all reforms, and even the order to which he belonged became the subject of his most constant attacks. It was he who proposed the suppression of tithes, and afterwards the decree for appropriating church property to the relief of the Public Treasury. Yet this very man in after years was the great friend of the Jesuits, and Grand Chamberlain in 1830 to his most Christian Majesty Charles X. He was one of the first who took the oath of obedience to the States General, assisted by the Bishops of Lydda and Babylon! For this act the Pope excommunicated him, and the pious Bishop of Autun made verses ridiculing the Pope and his bulls, and vowed that he would take his revenge by showing how ungodly a life an ex-bishop could lead.

When Talleyrand was out of favor at Rome, he contrived to get into favor with the people; and on the 16th of February, 1790, Talleyrand was declared president of the Assembly, and on the 14th of July following officiated pontifically at an altar erected by the people in the middle of the Champ de Mars, at the fete of the premiers Federation. Though, however he thus usurped the title honors of which his spiritual head had deprived him, he resolved on getting rid of his priestly character entirely; and to enter into the career of a politician.

But politics without pay, without office or power, were very uninteresting to the ex-bishop; so, in March 1791, he contrived to get elected member of the Directory for the department of Paris. In this capacity he lost much of his popularity, and in the iron chest, which in November 1792 was opened, was found a letter, dated the 21st of April, 1791, addressed by the minister Laporte to Louis XVI., in which the minister thus spoke of Talleyrand, Bishop of Autun:—"Il paraît désirer de servir sa Majesté, et m'a fait dire que vous pourvouez faire l'essai de son zèle et de son crédit."

So the man of the people, who cried "Vive la liberté," was at the same moment offering his respectful and zealous services to Louis XVI. and Laporte, both of blessed memory.

When this letter was communicated to the Convention in December, 1792, Talleyrand, who was then in England, charged with a diplomatic mission by Louis XVI., was placed by the discovery in an embarrassing position, for his nomination had taken place after his offer of services. But his embarrassment was but of short continuance, for he wrote a long rambling letter of justification and nonsense, which arrived at a moment when Louis XVI. was under trial, and so, by a piece of good luck, he avoided the judgment of the Convention.

Talleyrand was, however, accused of having conspired against the public cause, and remained in England until 1794, when of a sudden he received orders to leave the shores of Great Britain within twenty-four hours, and to embark for America. In 1795 the Convention recalled him to France, and he arrived in France by Hamburg, at the moment when the Directory was in full activity. Madame de Staél now became his protectress—and he who feels neither re-

spect nor love for women, counted her smiles, and said an episcopal "amen" to all her decisions.

On the 15th July, 1797, Talleyrand was named Minister of Foreign Affairs. He then courted the Directory, eulogized the existing system, and appeared a devoted slave to its will. But this was all a mistake. Talleyrand was playing other cards, and first sought to fleece the Directory, and then profited by its weakness. Napoleon who had suddenly returned from Egypt, became the idol of Talleyrand; and the First Consul, charmed with his diplomatic talents, and flattered by the attentions and praises of a man claiming such noble origin, received him with open arms.

From this period Napoleon began to confide in him; and on the 5th June, 1806, he was named Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor and Prince of Benevento!!! Talleyrand, who knew all the intrigues of the Court, and how to profit by his intelligence, had made, from 1803 to 1806, large sums of money by his speculations, or rather his jobbings, for he played on a certainty, and risked really nothing in the public funds.— Thus riches and honors and place, were all in the possession of the Prince of Benevento.

In 1807, the fall of Talleyrand commenced. The more the Emperor granted, the more he claimed, and nothing which the former could bestow satisfied the rapacity of the latter. Still he was named Vice-Grand Electeur and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and he who had cried "Vive le Roi!" "Vive la Convention!" "Vive la Révolution!" "Vive la Directoire!" and "Vive le Consul!" now called aloud "Vive l'Empereur!" whilst he was meditating future vengeance against his patron, because his wishes were not gratified, and his vanity and ambition were not fully indulged.

Napoleon and Talleyrand possessed the same faults; but the former had virtues to atone for his vices, whilst the latter had nothing but his talents. Talleyrand now commenced an opposition to Napoleon. He opposed the war in Spain, and predicted the fall of his master. That master now more than suspected, for he arrested him; and although subsequently the Emperor tried to gain his confidence, Talleyrand turned his eye to the rising sun, and in his capacity of President of the Government Provisional, this Prince de Talleyrand pronounced, without emotion, the fall of Napoleon, and the accession of the House of Bourbon.

On the 12th of May, 1814, Talleyrand was appointed, by Louis the Eighteenth, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and on the 4th of June following was made peer of France.

At the restoration, in 1815, Talleyrand was at the Congress of Vienna, and he who now is to represent the King of the French at the Court of London, where the princes of the House of Bourbon are banished and exiled, was in 1815 one of the most zealous and enthusiastic conspirators against Napoleon, and in behalf of Louis XVIII., protected, as he was, by the Holy Alliance and by Europe in arms. He returned with Louis XVIII. from Gand to Paris, and once more found himself Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Three months afterwards the Prince de Talleyrand found himself once more in disgrace, and as he refused to sign the treaty of 1815, he retired into comparative obscurity, holding the place of Grand Chamberlain, first to Louis XVIII., and then to Charles X. to the very hour of his abdication.

The National Intelligencer gives the following translation of a letter from Gen. LaFayette to Gen. Bernard, of Washington:

PARIS, Sept. 8th, 1830.

MY DEAR GENERAL,—Abundance of news must have reached you through the periodical papers. Nevertheless, I think it will be pleasing to you to receive some written details. You will have received some publications relating to our memorable week. You will also have read an account of the Review by the King, in the Champ de Mars, for the distribution of our tri-colored flags of the National Guard. The ceremony was as splendid as that of the Federation of 1790. We had five hundred thousand spectators; and every one was struck with the celerity with which in less than three weeks we have organized nearly fifty thousand men of National Guards—armed, equipped, and filing off like veteran troops. The King handed successively to the General Commander-in-Chief the forty-eight tri-colored flags, each surmounted with a cock in lieu of the imperial eagle, and with this motto:—"Liberty—Public Order—Days of 27th, 28th, 29th July, 1830." The Commander-in-Chief took himself the new oath, and had it administered to the National Guard. The Colors were intrusted to flag-bearers, selected from among the mechanics who had distin-

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The Boston Patriot of the 27th ult. contains some interesting reminiscences touching the Protecting System, copied from the same paper when it was called the *Independent Chronicle*, in 1785. In the Chronicle of April 8, 1785, it published a copy of a handbill which had been stuck up in different parts of the town, complaining that the profuse importation of cheap British merchandise, such as clothes, hats, boots and shoes, harness, blacksmith work, &c. had thrown the mechanics of Boston out of employment, and, calling loudly for some means of redress. On the 21st April the Boston mechanics met at Green Dragon tavern, and passed divers resolutions, one of which was that they would "withhold all commercial connection with those merchants, and factors who have arrived or may hereafter arrive from England with intention to carry on a mercantile business to the injury of our merchants and manufacturers, until the determination of this Commonwealth respecting such persons is ascertained."

Another vote of the meeting was as follows:

Ist. That a committee be appointed by this body to draft a petition to the next General Court, setting forth the difficulties the manufacturers of this town labor under by the importation of certain articles (to be enumerated in the petition) and praying a PROHIBITION, or that such duties may be laid as will effectually promote the MANUFACTURE of the same."

The merchants had a meeting and concurred with the mechanics, and a letter addressed to them, signed by John Hancock and others, fully recognized the expediency and indispensable necessity of a *protecting tariff*. Various other proceedings of the Boston merchants and mechanics were published,

but it is well known that all the efforts of separate States to protect their manufactures were from the nature of things entirely unavailing, since if Massachusetts laid duties on British goods, they might still find their way into that State through the ports of Rhode Island and New Hampshire. The Constitution of the Union had not then been adopted, and the necessity of protecting American mechanics and manufacturers was one of the strongest reasons offered for framing a Constitution of the Union. When the Constitution was adopted, the *second act of Congress* which passed under its authority was entitled "An Act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States," and the preamble sets forth that "this act is necessary for the encouragement and protection of manufactures."

We now make an extract from the speech of WM. SULLIVAN at a National Republican meeting at Fanueil Hall, on the 21st of Oct. 1830.

"Let us suppose that a nation lives by cultivating the ground, and by its flocks and herds. This nation discovers an iron mine. Those who work only at the iron business, must be supplied with food from the farmers, and must pay the farmers therefor. Here is the first link in the chain between agriculture and manufactures. And, that the workers of iron can make out of pure iron, by an increase of laborers, and by a new division of labor, all articles convenient for agriculture, and for house building, and for domestic use; and that these laborers are all to be fed by the farmers who are to be paid for their supplies. Now, the exchanges which are thus brought about is commerce. Add, that this nation can convert iron into steel into the endless variety of articles which pass under the name of *cutter*.—Here arises a new demand on farming labor, more manufactures, and more commerce. Add, that foreign nations come in their own ships, to this agricultural, manufacturing and commercial people, and buy their products with money or money's worth; here begins foreign commerce. Add, that this people learn to make ships of their own, and to navigate them, and to freight them with their own products, and send them over the whole ocean, and that their ships return with the full value of the articles sent forth, in money or money's worth, including the charge of carrying forth, and bringing back; it is plain that those foreigners pay the full value of the iron, and all the labor bestowed on it, and all the charges of carrying and bringing home, and all the charges of the farmers, who supplied these laborers with food while engaged in all the divisions of labor, from the moment when the iron was taken from its bed, to that in which the eventual product is brought home from the foreign market. Now add, to the articles of iron, copper, tin, lead, coals, salt, skins of animals, wood, cotton, wool, flax, silk, furs, &c. And suppose this people to be equally skilful in preparing all these articles for human use and desire; and that from superior skill, machinery, and other facilities, it can do more and better, than all other

nations put together, and can even afford to import from them, the materials which they have, but cannot work up; and it clearly follows that all other nations will be laid under contribution to this one nation; and will actually pay them for all these materials, and for all the labor bestowed on them; and for all the expense of transportation; and in short, that all other nations do join, whether they know it or not, in enriching this one. Let us add one thing, that this fortunate nation is ingenious enough, by persevering in a course of diplomacy, and of legislation, to secure to itself a monopoly, or exclusive tenure, of all these advantages, and it would necessarily follow, that this nation would be come superior to all others, in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and in all the riches, and strength of mind and body, which such means are adapted to produce and secure.

This is not an imaginary picture. It actually exists; and is fully proved by the English nation. The little island of Great Britain, which is, in square miles, compared with New England, as 85 to 81 or about six hundred miles long, and about one third of this length in average breadth, by persevering in this *protecting and exclusive policy* for two centuries, has raised itself to a grandeur, which has never been equalled. It has made all nations its tributaries; it has sent forth powerful armies to every quarter of the earth; it has a naval force equal to that of all other nations put together; it has an amount of tonnage, which many nations put together cannot equal; it is the treasury of the commercial world; it has colonies in all the quarters of the Globe; the sun never sets upon the British empire.

Now let us apply these plain truths to our own country. For one hundred and fifty years we were British Colonies.—We had no manufactures but those which were of the household, or mere trades. England by its policy prevented our having any. We were compelled to buy her products of labor, or go without any. We were even compelled to take from her, what she imported from other nations. We had so much foreign trade as she permitted. Not contented with so subjecting the Colonies, she commenced a system of taxation, the product of which was to be used in her own little isle. She enforced these impositions by troops. This policy brought on the revolutionary war.—Three millions of inhabitants scattered over this great extent of country, dared to meet the British empire in arms.—Here was the beginning of manufactures. The spirit of liberty was the power. Until alliances were formed with other nations, and supplies obtained, our predecessors were compelled to make their own munitions of war, or fight without. We read in the history of those days how inadequate were their means to their wants; and that in some of their marches, they left the track of their bare feet in blood. When one looks around him now, and sees what a country this is, and may be, and under what sort of political institutions he dwells; and when one looks on such an assembly of men as this, and may call them his countrymen, he cannot but say, from the bottom of his heart, blessed! blessed! be the memory of the revolutionary warriors.

From 1783 to 1789, was a period of great distress from natural causes. The pressure of the war was withdrawn, the national ties were exceedingly feeble; we had neither manufactures, commerce, capital nor credit. In this time, from these causes occurred the insurrection of Massachusetts, in which citizen was armed against citizen, and in which blood was shed. In the middle States similar difficulties occurred, but not to the same extent; and some of these States had risen their collisions with each other almost to a state of war. The federal constitution came like a healing angel; it restored the nation to itself, and to confidence, to employment and to prosperity. Schooled in the suffering of the war of the revolution, the first acts of the new Government were intended to secure the independence of the nation on all other nations. Our vessels were protected by exclusive privileges; and our fisheries; and that exalted statesman HAMILTON, then Secretary of the Treasury, and only in the thirty-third year of his age, presented to Congress his admirable report on manufactures, which pointed out the path to national strength and security, in peace, and in war. He recommended to Congress, by a strength of philosophical and practical reasoning, never surpassed, the protection of our own industry, not to the injury of, but in support of, and as the only sure means of supporting the commerce of the country. He recommended to Congress the establishment of a board of Commissioners to this end, with the command of funds and extensive discretionary powers. All the eminent statesmen of that day concurred in

Philip I. walks the streets of Paris with an umbrella in his hand, a surtoot and a round drab hat—not distinguishable by his dress from any other citizen. Charles X. could only be seen in state, covered with gold and embroidery and drawn by eight horses in a gilded chariot.

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his own opinion; measures were in progress to carry Hamilton's views into effect, when the French revolution broke out, and gave to the American nation the advantage (from that time till 1812) to be the carriers, and merchants of nearly all the world. We then exhibited a phenomenon in the history of nations—an agricultural and commercial people, growing rich and powerful, without the aid of manufactures. The war of 1812 found us wholly unprepared for its evils. Manufacturing was suddenly forced upon us. It was inadequate to our necessities, and our battles were fought in garments, and with means, furnished in many instances, from British factories.

With this second lesson on the neglect of home industry our statesmen turned their attention to the making our nation independent of others. The greatest suffering during this war, was in the Southern States, because these States, being exclusively agricultural, and being compelled to maintain their population, whether their products found a market or not, its citizens were more impressed with the necessity of adopting this policy, than were those of the north. In recurring to the history of legislation immediately after the war, we find the distinguished men of South Carolina, the most able and eloquent among the advocates of manufactures. I have lately read over the speeches of Mr. Lowndes on the subject, one of the most amiable, intelligent and excellent of men, and who probably would have been President of the U. S. if his life had been spared; add also of Mr. Colhoun, now the Vice President. If this were a proper time and occasion, I could not present my views on this subject in any way to be compared with that of reading to you, the speeches of this distinguished statesman. In 1816, some protection to American industry was obtained by an act of Congress. It had but little effect, as the English, who are no less ingenious than *handy*, deluged this country with their products. In the eight years following, our manufacturing establishments had absorbed a great deal of capital; they were struggling to keep up. In 1824 further protection was obtained by law. In some branches this was deemed insufficient, and a further effort was made in 1828.

It is this last law which has brought up the contention which now divides this nation,—and from this law the advocates of "free trade" deduce that there should be no protection. This law was not made and passed by the friends of "protection" but by its enemies. It was intentionally made to be butthomse to the commercial interests; and there is but one opinion on it, among the friends of protection, that it ought in many respects, to be modified. For one I hope, that whoever represents this district will feel it to be his solemn duty to attempt modifications, and especially to the effect of obtaining a drawback of duties, on all foreign materials, which are wrought up in the United States, and exported.

I will further detain this assembly only to make and illustrate some deductions from these general principles:

First.—That protection of our home industry, in New England, is not an injury, but a benefit to commerce.—In this view, we are not to take things as they were when all Europe was at war, but as it is, when all Europe has been at peace for fifteen years. In such a state of things, nations trade on what they have to exchange. The commercial nations have had time to attend to their own home industry. They do their own carrying; and at this day commerce depends entirely on the natural products of different countries, and on the skill with which they are made marketable; and on the protecting system, which each nation establishes for itself. Put the manufacturing products of New England out of the question, and what exchangeable articles has New-England for any commerce? The protecting system of England excludes from her ports, fish, timber, beef, pork, the products of the field and dairy, and every thing but bark and fishes; and the latter go through Canada, because the duty from Canada is some pounds less than if they go direct from the U. States. It is much the same with all other parts of the world except in the article of fish. No other means of trade is apparent, but the trade carried on in foreign articles, and the product of *freights*. How sufficient this latter is to supply all our wants from abroad, I pretend not to know, but presume it is very inadequate.

We have, it is said, more tonnage now than we have had at any time within fifteen years; that of the coasting trade we are told has doubled. What do these vessels bring and carry? It is said and truly, no doubt, that they bring the materials which are wrought up or consumed among ourselves, and the returns for these materials and their increased value from being manufactured. They carry out these products of labor to the Mediterranean, to South America, to Calcutta, and to Southern ports, and the Middle States; and these products go through all the Western States. The axes by which the forests of the valley of the Mississippi give place to cultivation, are made in New England; the

garments which the settler wears, the hat which protects his head, the shoes which guard his feet, the fish, which is part of his daily food, proceed from New England. The product of our cotton looms is becoming an important article in Calcutta, from which, but a few years ago, we imported ship loads of cotton goods, (of far inferior quality to those made here,) and is a better article, to a certain extent, than specie by 15 or 20 per cent. Each of the *fifteen* ships that left this port for Calcutta, this year, carried out, it is said, some of these products. The residue of their outward cargo, or means, were silver dollars, or bills on England. These ships bring from Calcutta a variety of articles used in our factories, and among them indigo, lac-dye, gum shellac, hides, skins, saltpetre and tumeric; all of which pay a handsome freight.

It may be said that any one may deal in these general remarks, and if untrue, the fallacy cannot be detected. To meet this objection, I state some facts which could not well be used in verbal remarks, as they consist of figures, and particular articles, but which are furnished to me from unquestionable authority. In the year 1827, in a moderate sized flannel manufactory, the following articles were used:

221,657 lbs. of wool,
3,147 " muriatic acid,
1,196 " oil of vitriol,
217 " aqua fortis,
437 " block tin,
254 " indigo,
13 1-2 tons of fustic,
2,500 lbs. ground bark,
18,115 " of madder,
7,600 " of alum,
385 " of tarter,
4,563 gallons of oil, (sperm & olive)
8,300 lbs. brimstone,
3,500 yards of tow cloth,
7,152 lbs. of white soap,
306 cords of wood,
12,324 calves pates,
1,200 bbls. of zig,
2,200 iron hoops,
50,000 teazles,

28 reams of wrapping paper.

These articles cost about \$100,000, and in the raw and manufacture state, give employment to more tonnage, than the amount of capital so employed in this factory would do, if the same had been invested in flannels in England, and brought to this country. It is obvious that many of these articles could never have been used but in manufacturing; that the product in flannel is as good, if not superior to that imported, and comes to the consumer at a cheaper rate than if imported; and that our own people, and not those of England, have the price of the labor in all its multiplied departments. From this we may form some conjecture of the effect which all the factories in New England have on the shipping interests.

We ought not to limit our views to the present time, but to consider what is to be the effect on our shipping, when the manufacturing power of New England is no longer in its infancy; but has been improved by skill and experience; and protected by durable, and permanent legislation, if any such blessing as that is to befall this country.

The second deduction is this:—*that the prosperity which New-England may pretend to, at the present time, and on the state of the world for the last fifteen years, is to be referred to the protection of domestic industry.* And this is so, notwithstanding the inexperience and unfortunate blunders, which have occurred in the management. We do not assume too much in saying, that New England people can do as much, and as well, in a given time as any other people. That our country is peculiarly adapted to manufacturing. Our water power is abundant, which is a decided advantage over England. There is a wide difference between the cost of an unceasing fall of water, and huge steam engines. There is some difference too, in looking at a manufacturing town, in which thousands of chimneys are throwing forth volumes of black smoke, and of the clean quiet village of New England, where even the noise of the water wheel is not heard. The apprehension that manufacturing establishments would prove to be unfriendly to *good morals*, and would raise up a race of miserable beings similar to those which throng the manufacturing towns of Europe, proves thus far to be ill founded. It is also said that the means of instructing children are not neglected. The details which might be gone into on these subjects are honorable to the manufacturers, and would be satisfactory to the public.

To combine these two deductions in one, the prosperity of the interior, and of the sea port are inseparable; for a large proportion of all the materials that go into the interior to be manufactured, must be water-borne to the sea port; and the manufactured product comes to the sea port for sale; and by far the greater proportion of it is thence water borne again, to foreign and domestic ports.

A diamond rattle snake was lately killed in the Cherokee nation, 7 feet and 1 inch in length, and 1 foot and 1 inch in circumference. The bite of this species is said to admit of no cure.

SALEM TRIAL.

On Thursday, the Court decided that the confessions of J. J. Knapp be admitted as evidence against himself. These confessions were made in consequence of a promise from the Attorney General to admit the accomplice as a witness for the government, on the application of the accomplice. But he afterwards refused to testify on the trial of those whom he had accused.

The written confessions were read to the Jury by the Attorney General, substantially as follows:—

FIRST CONFESSION.

As early as some time last February, the defendant, Joseph Jenkins Knapp, jun. told his brother John Francis Knapp, that he wished the old gentleman (meaning Capt. White) was dead. Frank asked him why? He answered, because the old gentleman had made a will, bestowing the bulk of his property upon Mr. Stephen White, who had been the means of injuring defendant & the other members of the family in the estimation of Capt. White. Told Frank in joke, that the old gentleman had often said he wished to go off like a flash. Various modes of taking the life were considered; whether it should be done while he was upon the road to his farm, or in his house. Frank said, he had not pluck enough to kill the old man himself, but he knew who would.—Said he meant Richard jr. and George Crowninshield. He undertook, accordingly, to negotiate with them upon the subject. When he saw them, George said he would not go to the house, to commit the murder, but would meet him anywhere out of doors. Richard said he would go anywhere, if George would back him.

Richard and Frank afterwards had three meetings in Salem; once by the Universalist Meeting house, once in Southfields, and once at the Salem Theatre.

At these meetings, Frank told Richard, that he had that day taken Captain White's will from the iron chest in his chamber. Also told him what he would give him for committing the murder, which was the same as Frank had told him, viz. one thousand dollars.

Richard showed the *tools*, with which he meant to perform the deed; they were examined by defendant. One was a club, about two feet long, turned, and having beads turned toward the handle, to prevent slipping in the hand; it was very heavy, and he supposed it to be loaded. The dirk was about five inches long, with an ivory handle, the blade was flat, and sharp at both edges.—Richard turned the club himself, at his workshop; don't know who owned the dagger. This was on Friday, the second day of April, and defendant asked Dick if he was going to kill the old man that night. He answered no, and said he could not that night, because he was alone, and George would not back him. He would meet Frank, any time. Defendant went home to Wenham on that same evening, after the interview, carrying Capt. White's will in his chaise box, where he kept it, covered up with hay, till the day after the murder, when he took it out and burned it. The next Sunday he came in town, and went to meeting all day.

On Sunday (April 4) Frank met Richard at the bottom of the common, and informed him that Capt. White was going to take tea at the house of Mrs. Stone, a family connexion in Chestnut-street, that afternoon. Richard said, he would dirk him that night in Chestnut-street, on his return, if he did not return before dark. It so happened, however, that he did return home before dark, and so the design was frustrated. J. J. Knapp, jr. then returned to Wenham before dark.

Frank went up to Wenham on Tuesday—Mrs. Beckford (Capt. White's niece and housekeeper) was there attending a daughter who was sick. Defendant told Frank he had better inform Richard of this. J. J. K. had himself previously unscrewed and unbared the window shutter, so that the assassin might obtain easy access. Frank accordingly left the farm for the purpose of finding Dick, and on coming away said he guessed the old gentleman would go that night.

Next morning Benj. White, Capt. W's man servant came up and told us Capt. White had been murdered. In the afternoon, Frank came and asked if we had heard the news; we answered yes. He afterwards in private related the particulars of the murder. He met Richard in Brown street, behind Capt. White's garden, about 10 o'clock. After the lights were extinguished, Richard went round through the street, and entered the yard of Capt. W. in front, went round the house to the back window which Joe had left unfastened, entered the house alone, passed up the stair case, opened the door of the chamber where Capt. White slept, approached his bedside, and with a club gave him a blow upon the head; then turning down the clothes, and lifting up his arm gave him the stabs in his side.—He then made his escape from the house, and in Brown street again met Frank. Before Richard went in, he told Frank if there was any money in the chamber he would get it. When he came out,

Frank asked him if he had found it.—this crime; he represented that it was attended with great danger, and that prisoner looked only on the bright side of the project; but Joe answered, that he had weighed the consequences well.

Prisoner came down to Salem, after the murder, and staid a fortnight.—Meanwhile Frank had seen the assassin, who informed him that somebody else must certainly have gone in after he left the house, and given some additional stabs to the body, as he only had inflicted four.—After defendant returned to Wenham, about a fortnight from the murder, Richard rode up with Frank to the farm, staid a little while, and defendant paid him a hundred five franc pieces which Capt. Jos. Dewing lately brought home for him from Guadalupe.

Richard detailed the circumstances of the murder, in a manner agreeing with Frank's statement. Said he was pretty short of cash, and should want more money soon. Said it was a pity defendant had got the wrong will; if he had known that fact in season, he would not have left the house without the right one. Said he had hidden the club with which he killed the old man, under the steps of Howard street Meeting-house. Prisoner told Frank where the club was, and sent him to get Frank to destroy it, but said he could not find it.

The confession goes on to state that prisoner was the writer of two anonymous letters, one addressed to Hon. Gideon Barstow, as Chairman of the Committee of Vigilance, the other to Hon. Stephen White, copies of which will be found below. These letters W. H. Allen put into the post office, knowing nothing of their contents.—Defendant knows nothing about Selman, in connection with the murder; nothing about Palmer or Carr.

This confession is in the hand writing of Mr. Colman, and signed at the bottom of every page by Joseph Jenkins Knapp, jr. with a solemn declaration at the end, that it is done without compulsion, solicitation, or bribe, with no other promise from Mr. Colman or others, than the government pledge.—

He declares that no other proposition was made him by said Colman, and promises that if any thing is omitted in this confession, he will truly and freely answer every question that may be addressed to him.

A subsequent confession, written at the jail, in presence of the prisoner, and signed by him, was then read. It was made on the 31st of May, two days after the other, and was in reply to questions addressed to him:

SECOND CONFESSION.

One afternoon in January, when he was visiting at the house of Capt. White, he went up into his chamber, opened the iron chest where he knew it was kept, and took out the will. He found that but 16,000 was there bequeathed to his mother-in-law, (Capt. W's niece) and observed names of witnesses, &c. After examining the will, he replaced it as nearly as possible in its former condition. It was about a fortnight after this, that he bought some Prussian Acid and Unguentum, because his brother-in-law had told him they were good to kill canker-worms. He had no other intention in purchasing them, and they were never used at all. Richard Crowninshield, jr. said that when he went into the house to commit the murder, he carried no light with him.—The plank by which he climbed into the back window, he found in the yard. He was not more than ten minutes in the house, and left it at half past ten o'clock. Nothing occurred there to alarm him, or hasten his departure.—He was alone. Next morning he melted his dirk at the factory in Danvers. He said, Capt. White never moved after the first blow was struck. To assure himself that no life remained in him, he felt his pulse before he left him.—Richard carried the dirk in his bosom, the club in his sleeve.

Defendant never visited the gambling house in South Salem, and does not believe Frank ever did. Defendant took the key from the chamber door of the victim, and hid it under the sofa covering that the door might not be fastened. Notwithstanding all that had passed defendant hardly expected the murderer would take place.

The first proposition was made to George Crowninshield. George said he wouldn't mind stabbing the old man on the road to his farm, or in the street, but he would not do it in the house.—When defendant went upon the common with Frank to meet Dick, they waited half an hour for him before he came.—Never had but one interview with Dick after the murder. An appointment was made to commit the murder on Sunday, the 3d of April, in the street. Defendant had communication with both Richard and George, since he has been in prison, about the murder. Correspondence was carried on through a crevice in the ceiling. They were anxious to know about Palmer; whether he was going to confess, &c.—Both thought it would be likely to go hard if he did.—George said, that at the time of the murder, he had Palmer concealed a week in his room, hiding from justice in consequence of some difficulty about counterfeiting or uttering base coin.—Frank several times attempted to dissuade the prisoner from engaging in

this crime; he represented that it was attended with great danger, and that prisoner looked only on the bright side of the project; but Joe answered, that he had weighed the consequences well.

After the reading of this confession, the letters alluded to in the former were about to be read, when Messrs. Dexter and Gardiner objected to their introduction, because Wm. Allen was not present to identify them as the same he put into the Post Office, and consequently the government did not produce the best evidence in the case admitted.

The Court decided to admit the letters, which were as follows:

May 13, 1830.

Gentlemen of the Committee of Vigilance.

Hearing that you have taken up 4 young men on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. White, I think it high time to inform you that Stephen White came to me one night and told me if I would remove the old gentleman he would give me 5000 dollars; he said he was afraid he would alter his will if he lived any longer. I told him I would do it, but I was afraid to go into the house, so he said he'd go with me, that he would try to get into the house in the evening and open the window, would then go home and go to bed, and meet me again about 11. I found him and we both went into his chamber. I struck him on the head with a heavy piece of lead and then stabbed him with a dirk, he made the finishing stroke with another. He promised to send me the money next evening, and has not sent it yet, which is the reason that I mention this.

Yours, &c.

[This letter was directed on the outside to the "Hon. Gideon Barstow, Salem," and put into the Post Office on Sunday evening, May 16th, 1830.]

Mr. White will send the \$5000 or a part before to-morrow night, or will suffer the painful consequences.

N. CLAXTON, 4th.

[This letter was directed on the outside to the "Hon. Stephen White, Salem, Mass." and put into the Post office in Salem, on Sunday evening, May 16th.]

Mr. Colman was then called upon to identify the club, which he had found under the steps of the Howard st. church, on the 29th of May, at one o'clock, in company with Hon. Gideon Barstow and Stephen C. Philips.

After the several witnesses were examined, Mr. Dexter opened his defence of the prisoner. Mr. Webster then opened his argument in behalf of the Government. The Judge then charged the jury, after which the jury retired and soon brought in a verdict of GUILTY.

The trial of Crowninshield as accessory before the fact, to the murder of Capt. White, was commenced on Friday. The indictment having been read, he answered "not guilty, so help me God." Mr. Webster has left Salem, taking no part in the present case.—The Solicitor General is assisted by Mr. Saltonstall.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

The returns from this State are not complete, but the tide of information has the past week been forcibly counteracting any possible construction of it into a result contenting to the Administration. For ourselves we are more than ever confirmed by the recent vote of that State in its ultimate and unquestionable decision against the misrule of the day. We have not habituated ourselves to count absolutely upon the state of N. York, and only admit ourselves such confidence, from the evidence now furnished. The onward progress of events will be at the same time in this State, as in all the rest, a co-operating and invincible power, under the impulse of extending light and zeal and resolution, for the great cause.

The majority for Throop appears to be about 5000 in that great State, which can give 300,000 votes. In the four Counties of Columbia, Rensselaer, Montgomery, and Oneida, the Albany Advertiser shews that 10,000 could have been turned against Throop, and in other sections like cause operated which the future will obviate.—The Commercial Advertiser says 15,000 at least, would be now the majority on the naked presentation of Clay.—*Hartford Mercury.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of London, 14th October says—"The feelings of this government are very strongly averse to the annexation of the Netherlands to France. To satisfy and quiet jealousies, it has been requisite on the part of France to give the most positive assurances of a determination to refrain from enlarging its territory, and still it is evident that even the actual arrest of French subjects on the point of passing the Frontiers has hardly removed the apprehensions excited by the levy of the 100,000 French soldiers. Preparations for hostilities, however have taken place in this country. What may happen when Parliament meets will depend on the events of the day. At present the settlement of the disturbances is the object nearest the heart of every European sovereign, and the next is to adjust

OXFORD OBSERVER.

in the habit of extolling the principle of non-interference, and also because they more than suspect that interfering would be the commencement of such dissensions between the Sovereign and subjects as would shake down most of the thrones in Europe.—*Boston Palladium.*

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

SALE & TRIALS.

The report in our paper of the trial of Joseph J. Knapp, Jr. will apprise our readers of the melancholy but righteous result. Several questions were raised, argued, and settled by the Court, during the trial, which our limits will not permit us to publish. The disclosures made by Knapp, under a pledge from the Government, (which pledge he forfeited, by refusing to testify) were the foundation of the verdict. While the usual formalities of receiving the verdict took place, (says the Salem Gazette) the prisoner manifested a considerable degree of firmness, but there was a deadly paleness upon his countenance, evincing an intense working of the mind and a deep sense of the horror of his situation. George Crowningshield also indicted as accessory to John F. Knapp in the murder of Capt. White, has been tried and acquitted—his trial on another indictment for *misdemeanor of felony* takes place to-day.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROADS.

We observe in the papers that a meeting of Gentlemen from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, has been held in Littleton, N. H., to concert measures for the improvement of the Road leading through Brattle woods to Portland by the Notch of the White Hills. A Committee was appointed to visit the public houses from Brattle woods to Portland and solicit subscriptions from the liberal citizens on the road. This is undoubtedly an important object and one which ought to excite public spirit and generosity. In connection with this road we would suggest to the public spirited in Portland and on the road from Portland, by Gray, Oxford, Norway, Bethel, Shelburne, N. H., Randolph, to Lancaster, the importance of giving attention to this route also. It is, perhaps, by this time well known to the merchants in Portland that a very large proportion of the market travel from the Upper Coast already comes in this direction. In most of the towns the road is now very good, but there are a few towns not able to make the road as it should be. A little assistance would do an essential good to the public.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

We can give our readers no further details of the New-York election which we noticed last week. The Jackson Governor is elected by a majority of from five to eight thousand over the Anti-Masonic candidate. Our friends speak with confidence that, when the Presidential shall be the only question in N. York, Jacksonism will be found in the minority. Many of the most influential of the Anti-Jackson party are openly and decidedly opposed to the Anti-masonic excitement which so distracts that State and is so blended with their State policies.

TEMPERANCE.

The new Meeting-House now building by the Baptist Society in Sangerville, Penobscot County, was raised without ardent spirits. When the workmen were collected, vote was taken on the subject and no one held up his hand in favor of Rum. Many of the inhabitants of that town are from Oxford County, we are glad to hear so good an account of them.

A FACT.

We were pleased to notice that the Editor of the Jeffersonian got through his editorial labors of last week, and very well too, without praying in aid, Federalism, Aristocracy, Hartford Convention or the Old Portland Gazette. Who can tell but this may be the dawn of a better day?

We insert, among our advertisements, the Prospectus of a new periodical, intended for the improvement of Children and Youth. We recommend the work to the favorable notice of those who set a high value on moral instruction.

NEW MEETING-HOUSE.

The Meeting-House recently erected in Gilead, in this County, will, we understand, be dedicated to-morrow.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN COMMENCED.

A County Convention at Louisville, Kentucky, has appointed Delegates friendly to the Union and HENRY CLAY to attend a State Convention on the 9th of Dec. to recommend some suitable person for President of the United States, and to appoint Delegates to attend a National Convention to be held at Washington City—such Delegates to be friendly to Mr. CLAY.

The above County Convention appointed a large Committee to correspond with the friends of the Union and HENRY CLAY throughout the Nation. An Address to be sent to all the States, is also to be prepared and published.

Boston Palladium.

A State Convention is about to be held in Kentucky, to adopt measures in relation to the American System and Internal Improvements, and to consider the propriety of nominating a candidate for the Presidency.

James Barbour, late Minister to England has been elected to the Virginia Assembly over the Jackson candidate. Ex-president Madison and Philip P. Barbour, Gen. Jackson's new Judge, both voted for him.

It is one among the strangest things in the world that a district strictly agricultural, and inhabited wholly by Mechanics and Farmers, like Oxford District should sustain a paper which condemns the Tariff and Internal Improvements. But there is the Jeffersonian, advocating, in the heart of an agricultural county, the interests of British manufacturers, and prostration to the

South, measures which would turn her farmers into beggars, like the cast-off peasantry who hover about the mountainous regions of Europe. This is a world of wonders.—*Boston Palladium.*

Claims on France.—Rumor says, that at the request of our fellow citizens, having claims on France, that our government are about to send a special mission to our ancient ally, to remind her of the obligations of justice.

A correspondent wishes to know what will become of the Boundary Question left to the King of the Netherlands, if no King of the Netherlands is left?

Boston Palladium

JOHN FORSYTH has been re-elected by the Legislature of Georgia, a Senator in Congress for six years from the 3d of March next. The votes were for Forsyth 189, Dr. Fort 49, scattering 18.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 16th inst. by Asa Barton, Esq. Mr. Ephraim Briggs, Jr. to Miss Olive Briggs, both of Norway.

DIED,

In this village, on the 15th inst. Mrs. Mary Millett, wife of Doct. Jonathan S. Millett, aged 82.

Mrs. Millett was one of the best of women; and by her death, not only an affectionate husband, together with an extensive number of respectable relatives, but society sustains and feels a loss. Distinguished by her amiable disposition and numerous virtues, her life was an example worthy of imitation. Possessing a mind superior to vanity, she met the sunshines and the shade, the pains and the pleasures of life with a rational satisfaction on the one hand, and on the other, with humble resignation. And although she was a member of no particular religious sect, yet we have many evidences that she trusted in God, and that she was reconciled to his will even in the cutting off of her days. We mourn her early exit, but we hope to meet with her again where troubles shall cease and endless rest succeed.—*Cox.*

FRIEND OF MY YOUTH, WHERE, WHERE HAST THOU FILED?

And why hast thou thus departed away? With pain I attended thy sinking head, With anguish I looked on thy lifeless clay.

And thy wasting frame that now sleeps in dust, With slow, solemn steps I encompassed around; But say, shall thy gloomy mansion burst? Shall existence immortal awake from the ground?

And if this be so—ah, tell me where?

Where now moves the MIND, THAT MORE GLO- RIOUS PART?

Has it being in heaven, in earth, or in air?

Or is it unconscious, at rest, like the heart?

The' trackless its path—the' its flight be un-known—

Tho' its realm be beyond what our eyes can see;

Beyond the bright stars, perhaps it has flown To taste the pure joys of eternity.

Friend of my youth, tho' thou answerest not

Thy companion's call, not thy kindred's tears;

Thy name and thy worth shall not be forgot,

While we follow thee, on the wings of years.

Friend, and Companion, farewell, farewell;

Separation is short—I shall meet thee again:

Tho' affliction and sorrow my bosom swell,

I will think on that world which is free from pain.

M*****

In Bloomingfield, 15th inst. very suddenly, Rev.

FIELD HOLT.

In Livermore, 11th inst. Mr. Hartson Hinkley, aged 25.

In Lovell, 14th inst. Horace D., son of Mr.

Daniel Eastman, Jr. aged 1 year and 9 months.

Books! New Books!

&c.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, the ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1831, the most elegant and handsome annual issued in the United States. Robert B. Thomas', Robinson's, Christian and Pocket Almanacs.

Also, a great variety of Books in almost all branches of literature. School Books in as great variety as is found at any other Bookstore, which will be sold by the dozen or single; Slate Pencils;

Crayons; Dividers; Scales; Mathematical Instruments; Sand Paper; Wafers; 20 doz. Jack, Pocket and Penknives; 20 doz. Razors of superior quality; wrapping, writing and Letter Paper, &c. &c.

Also, for sale, a good assortment of Family and other Medicines, of the first quality—with a more complete assortment of Patent Medicines than at any other store in this State.

Likewise, Bed Fans; Trusses; Syringes; Lancets, &c.; Physicians and Surgeons supplied with instruments of their profession at short notice and on reasonable terms.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway Village, Nov. 16. 223

SAVE COST!

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber either by note or account are hereby informed that circumstances render it absolutely necessary that they be paid within thirty days, or they will be left with an attorney for collection, unless there is a special agreement to the contrary.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway Village, Nov. 10. 223

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

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OXFORD OBSERVER.

POETRY.

FROM THE TOKEN FOR 1831—BY G. W. PERDUE.

Too lovely and too early lost;
My memory clings to thee,
For thou wast once my guiding star
Amid the treacherous sea;
But doubly cold and cheerless now,
The wave too dark before,
Since every beacon-light is quenched
Along the midnight shore.

I saw thee first, when hope arose
On youth's triumphant wing,
And thou was'nt lovelier than the light
Of early dawning Spring.
Who then could dream, that health and joy
Would e'er desert the brow,
So bright with varying lustre once,
So chill and changeful now?

That braw! how proudly o'er it then
Thy kingly beauty hung,
When wit, or eloquence or mirth
Came burning from the tongue;
Or when upon that glowing cheek
The kindling smile was spread,
Or tears, to thine own woes denied,
For others' griefs were shed.

Thy mind! It ever was the home
Of high and holy thought,
Thy life, an emblem of pure truths
Thy pure example taught;
When blended in thine eye of light
As from a royal throne,
Kindness and peace and virtue there
In mingled radiance shone.

One evening when the Autumn dew
Upon the hills was shed,
And Hesprus, far down the West
His starry host had led,
Thou said'st, how sadly and how oft
To that prophetic eye,
Visions of darkness and decline
And early death were nigh.

It was a voice from other worlds,
Which none beside might hear,
Like the night breeze's plaintive lyre,
Breathe faintly on the ear;
It was the warning kindly given,
When blessed spirits come
From their bright paradise above,
To call a sister home.

How sadly on my spirit then
That fatal warning fell!
But oh, the dark reality
Another voice may tell;
The quick decline—the parting sigh—
The slowly moving bier—
The lifted sod—the sculptured stone—
The unavailing tear—

The amaranth flowers that bloom in heaven,
Entwine thy temples now,
The crown that shines immortally
Its beaming on thy brow;
The seraphs round the burning throne
Have born thee to thy rest,
To dwell among the saints on high,
Companion of the blest.

The sun hath set in folded clouds—
Its twilight rays are gone,
And gathered in the shades of night,
The storm is rolling on.
Alas! how ill that bursting storm
The fainting spirit braves,
When they, the lovely and the lost
Are gone to early graves.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1831.

We have seen a specimen sheet of the American Almanac for the year 1831, to be published next month by Gray and Bowen, Boston. It is neatly printed, with handsome type, and on good paper; and the sheet before us gives good evidence that it will be well filled with valuable and interesting matter. We select from it a couple of extracts on the density and temperature of the earth.

Density of the Earth.—Is the earth solid or hollow, and if solid how dense is it? Would it be equivalent to so much water, or would it exceed it? It may seem very difficult to answer these questions, and yet they have been answered most satisfactorily. It is now abundantly proved not only that the earth is solid, but that the interior parts are more and more compact the nearer we approach to the centre, as we should naturally suppose. We are able to estimate the influence which a mountain exerts upon the plumb line by observing how much it is drawn out of the direction of an exact perpendicular; and then, by comparing the size of the earth, knowing at the same time of what materials the mountain is composed, we are able to say how much the matter of the whole earth exceeds that of the mountain. It is thus ascertained that the matter composing the earth is about five times as dense as water, or, in other words, would weigh under the same circumstances, five times as much as the same bulk of water. Now we know that the matter near the surface, is for the most part, either water, or earthy and stony substances, only two or three times as heavy as water. The density of the interior parts therefore, must greatly exceed that of the surface, in order that the average may amount to five times the density of water, as is ascertained by actual observation.

It may be thought, that the above method of determining the quantity of matter in a mountain is liable to great

uncertainty. It should be known that we do not rely upon a single experiment, or even upon one single method, for so important a result. A balance has been contrived, depending upon the twisting and untwisting of an extremely fine wire suspended perpendicularly,* by which the mutual tendency (or relative weight) of two balls of lead, has been accurately estimated and compared with the force exerted by the great mass of the earth; and these delicate experiments have afforded a striking confirmation of the result above stated.

*A balance of this construction, applied to electrical forces, has been estimated to weigh to the sixty-thousandth part of a grain.

Temperature of the interior of the Earth.

The circumstance of the earth's being flattened at the poles and protuberant at the equator, is the natural and necessary result of its rotation on its axis. But in order that it must yield to the force resulting from such a motion, the matter of which it is composed must have been soft. Now, although water is capable of being compressed, and so far as we can judge, of taking any degree of density, according to the force exerted upon it, still the shape of the earth is not that which would have resulted from such a mass of water. There may be particular portions of the sea that extend to the depth of several miles, as there are particular points of the solid crust of continents, that rise to this height above the general level. Still we have reason to believe, that the average depth of the ocean does not much exceed three thousand feet. It is thought that heat may have been the original cause of the fluidity of the earth, and that there may still remain enough to keep the interior portions in the same state. The more this subject has been examined, the more the evidence has accumulated in favor of the position that the temperature increases as we descend below the surface. There are numerous instances in which we have been able, by means of natural or artificial excavations, to penetrate to the depth of from 1300 to 1600 feet. The general influence from all the observations made in different parts of the earth is, that there is an increase of heat amounting to 1 degree of Fahrenheit for every 46 feet in depth; that at the depth of 10,000 feet the heat would be sufficient to boil water, and at the depth of 100 miles, or one fortieth of the distance to the centre, the heat would be intense enough to melt most of the earth and stones that are known to enter into the composition of the globe. These facts and inferences have an important bearing upon the phenomena of earthquakes and Volcanoes, and open a wide field of speculation to the natural historian and geologist.

Hints from the Pulpit.—Butler Duke of Ormond, was by queen Anne appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland; in going over to take possession of his government, he was driven by stress of weather upon the isle of Ila, and was obliged to remain there sometime, at the house of the minister, whose living brought him in 22 per annum.—He made the minister, whose name was Joseph, a present on his going away, and promised to do something more for him. Joseph waited with impatience at the not hearing further; at last he went over to Dublin, and got leave to preach in the Cathedral where he knew the duke would be. His text was: *But the chief Butler remembered not Joseph, but forgot him.*—The duke was struck with the words, and recollects his old host, sent for him to dine with him, and gave him a living of 400*l* per annum.

Chasing Roots!—A teacher in Pepperell, Mass. advertises thus: "Pleasant accommodations for several more young ladies and gentlemen may be found at his school in the middle of Pepperell, where they may pursue the roots of science with the rapidity of the electric flame!" Ma conscience! as Balie Nichol Jarvie says, only think of that. The very idea of such a radical chase, is enough to take away one's breath and cause a stick in the side.—Who ever before heard of roots running at such a rate that it would require the swiftness of lightning to overtake them? Verily these scientific roots of the Pepperell pedagogue must beat the Connecticut pumpkin vine all hollow—for that merely outran a poor old decrepit horse. *Query*—To what science do these same roots belong?—N. York Constellation.

A few days ago, as two sawyers were cross cutting, about fourteen feet from the root of an elm tree, which grew in Thryburg Park, near Rotherham, they discovered in the centre a bird's nest, containing several eggs. The girth of the tree was seven feet eight inches; and the nest, which is now in the possession of Mr. Coulter of Cennithrope, was surrounded by solid timber, without any aperture. The eggs appear to be the size of those of a chaffinch; but they are so discoloured by time as to render it difficult to determine, either from their appearance or the form of the nest, to what description of bird they belong.—Sheffield Mercury.

Thanksgiving in Vermont the 2d of December.

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

GEORGIA.

The Governor of Georgia sent his Message to the Legislature on the 19th. It fills twelve newspaper columns. The most prominent topic is the removal of gold-hunters from the Cherokee lands, which is strenuously urged; all white persons to be considered intruders, without regard to their "length of residence or permission from the Indians." The number of whites, residing among the Georgia Cherokees, he rates at two hundred and fifty, "exclusive of missionaries, traders, and pedlars," one hundred of whom, he says, are living with Indian women.

He recommends the repeal of the law of 1829, preventing Indians and their descendants from giving testimony in suits to which a white man is a party.—He mentions the receipt of a formal notice of an intended application, by the Indians, to the Supreme Court of the United States, and says:—"The State never can become a party before any court for the determination of the question, whether it has the right of subjecting the people who reside within its acknowledged limits to the operation of its laws."

The result of the President's exertions to extinguish the Indian title, he says, should be waited for patiently; adding—"If, unfortunately for us, he should fail entirely, it will be proper for the State to look no longer to the contract of 1802 for the extinguishment of the Indian title to its lands—but to exercise its own power for the management of its own internal concerns."

LOUIS PHILIP I.—We hear of an incident which does honor to the feelings of the present King of France.—While residing in Philadelphia, he received civilities from the late Mr. Willing, and rumour says he addressed one of his daughters without success. A grandson of Mr. Willing being in Paris during the late events, Louis Philip not only recognized him but insisted on his making the Palais Royal his residence, where he now constitutes one of the members of the family.—[N. Y. Mer. Adv.]

CURIOSITY.—We saw yesterday, at the store of Messrs. Hough & Stacy two links of the great chain which was thrown across the North river, at West Point, during the Revolution, to prevent the British from passing up and down. It will be recollected the chain was cut in two places by the British, and all but about forty links was taken ashore at that time. In search of other property, with a diving bell, the above was found, where it has lain about fifty years. The two in town, measure about twenty inches each in length, and weigh thirty three pounds, being the lightest of any taken up, as many of them weighed nearly fifty, much less than when originally forged.

We understand that it is the intention of the gentleman, who brought the above to town, to present them to the proprietors of the Salem Museum. Gloucester Telegraph.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—It is stated, in the Paris *Annales de Chimie*, that a few pinches of flower of sulphur, thrown at short intervals upon the coals or wood burning in the fire place, will speedily extinguish the most raging fire in a chimney. A wet cloth should be hung before the fire place. A pound of sulphur has effectually put out, in a few minutes, a fire in a tall chimney, when the flame rose three or four yards above the top.

In the Circuit Court of the United States at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, George H. Smith was sentenced to seven years imprisonment at hard labor, and to pay a fine of \$500, for passing a counterfeit note and committing forgery on the Bank of the United States. Calvin J. Carpenter was also sentenced to ten years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$300, for passing a counterfeit note on the same bank.

At the Cattle Show, at Concord, a yoke of oxen dragged up hill a load, which weighed wagon and all, 6100 lbs; another drew a load of 6090. A gentleman, who did not apply in season for a premium, put his oxen to the foremost cart, and they carried both loads up with perfect ease—a burden 12190 lbs.—These oxen are six years old, and girt about six feet and a half.

A good day's Work.—At Shutesbury, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, Mrs. Bogne on the anniversary of her birth day, at the completion of her ninety-fifth year, spun fifty four knots of woollen yarn, of a superior quality. Such women were our mothers! How many of the younger generation of their descendants at the present day can equal this performance? Worcester Spy.

Anecdote of Henry VIII.—Henry VIII. after the death of Jane Seymour, had some difficulty to get another wife.—His first offer was to the Dutchess Dowager of Milan; but her answer is said to have been, "That she had but one head; if she had two, one should have been at his service."

REMOVAL.

ASA BARTON, Agent,

HAS removed from the store formerly occupied by him, to the New Brick Building owned by Nathaniel Bennett, Esq. where he has just received on consignment a much larger and extensive assortment of

English, American, and Fancy Goods,

than he has ever before had—among which are Blue, Black, Brown, Olive and Mixed Broadcloths; Red, Green, White and Yellow Flannels; Figured Flannels; Scarlet Bombazetts; Valonia and other Vestings; ready made Vests; Scotch PLAIDS; CAMBLET; Blk Bomazine; English Ginghams; Calicos; Cambrics, plain and figured; a great variety of Book, Swiss, plain and figured Muslins; Mull and Cambrie Muslins; Linens; Linen Cambric; a larger assortment of SILK GOONS that is found in any other store this side of Portland; a great variety of Handkerchiefs both in silk and cotton; Red Cassimere, Brocade, and Raw Silk Shawls; White Raw Silk Shawls; Black Lace Veils; Black, White and Green Crapes; Black and Colored Canton Crapse; Pressed Crapse; wide and narrow Bobbinet Laces, plain and figured; Linen Damask; Black and White Silk Gloves; Brown and Black Linens, with about every article used for trimming clothes for Ladies and Gentlemen; Cotton Battling, Pelisse Wadding;—with a large number of other articles too numerous to particularize.

All the above Goods will be sold at low prices. As the business is done wholly for cash, he is enabled to sell goods at lower prices than he could do, did he take most kinds of articles in barter.

Norway, Nov. 9. 3w21

New Work in Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1.25.

Boston Oct. 28, 21

NEW STORE.

AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, HARDWARE, & CUTLERY—COMPRISING an assortment of Locks, Latches, Screws, BRASS FIRE SETTS, Tea Trays, Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots, Knives and Forks, HOLLOWWARE, Hemp Shoe Thread, Lasts, NAILS, Shovels, Carpenters' Tools,

STOVES; together with every description of C. C. enamelled, and edged Crockery; B. P. dining and Tea Sets; Plains, Cut and Pressed GLASS; Wines, Decanters, Dishes &c.; elegant patterns of gold and edge and printed China, ASSORTED CRATES, &c. just opened and for sale wholesale and retail at great bargains, by GEORGE ROSES, Middle-Street, Portland.

1/2 CASH and a high price given for BRISTLES. Oct. 12, 1830. 17 8w

Catawba Grape Vines.

THE GENUINE SORT. For sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market-street—

50 Vines of the true Catawba Grape, one year old, price 75cts. each. This is one of the best native, table, or wine Grapes cultivated; the bunches large, with shoulders, very thickly set, with large berries of a pale red or lilac color, and in some situations covered with a beautiful bloom, giving them a blueish purple appearance. They have a slight musky taste, and delicate flavor.

They have a thin skin, very little pulp, are perfectly hardy, and surpass most of the native grapes that have been exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the two past seasons. The pulp diminishes and almost disappears when they are left on the vine till they attain to perfect maturity. The vines are great bearers; one vine in Mrs. Schell's garden, in Clarksburg, Maryland, has produced eight bushels of grapes in one season—and eleven younger vines in the garden of Joshua Johnson, Esq. of the same State, have produced in one season thirty bushels of fruit. A particular history and description of this fine grape will be found in Prince's new *Treaties on the Vine*, just published.

There can be no mistake with regard to the identity of the above vines, as they are all from the garden of Mr. SEAGER, who raised the first Catawba Grapes ever exhibited in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, hereby forbids all persons from harboring or trusting JOHN TURNER, now under Guardianship for excessive drinking and idleness, as he has provided a place where said Turner can more than earn his board. I shall therefore pay no debts of his contracting, and expect whosoever harbors him will settle with me for his wages.

JOB MORTON, Guardian for said John Turner.

Hebron, Nov. 10th, 1830. 22 3

NEW PUBLICATION.

A N examination of the New Testament evidence on the Mode of Baptism. By JOSEPH

WALKER, A. M. Pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Paris, Maine, 24 pages.—Just published and for sale at the Observer Office, by the hundred, dozen, or single. Price single, 6 1/4 cents.

Nov. 15.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOL-

LAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who

pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not,

either at the time of ordering the paper, or sub-

sequently, give notice of their wish to have

the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be con-

tinued accordingly at the option of the pub-

lisher.

The publisher will not hold himself respon-

sible for any error in any advertisement beyond

the sum charged for its insertion.

ALL LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS inten-

ded for the *OXFORD OBSERVER*, must be addressed to

the publisher, *POST PAID*.

MEDICAL SCHOOL OF YANKEE.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES at BOWDOIN COLLEGE will commence on Monday, the twenty-first day of February, 1831.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by JOHN DE-